THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Prospective Changes of Power on Enburban Service on Railroads.

ELECTRICAL POWER TO DISPLACE STEAM

Novel Experiments in Purifying Water by Means of Electricity -An Italian's Scientific Fairy Tale.

Electricity is soon to be the motive power road in Chicago. The change from steam bacteria. was determined upon some time ago, but was determined upon some time ago, but the method of applying the power, whether troiley or surface, was not fully determined the entire plant for a purification of 2,000,000 until a few days ago. The third rail system gallons of water dally; second, that the cost is to be used. From the start there was felt to be only one objection to the plan and that less than any other method. No facts bearwas the possibility of accident to people coming in contact with the charged rail, but coming in contact with the charged rail, but gallon plant could be constructed for \$75,000. careful investigation practically satisfied The least amount of current that would sufthose who have been gathering data on the fice could not now be definitely stated, so subject that no serious results are to be that the question of power, which is an im-

which has about three and a half miles of the third-rail system in operation in its branch running from Boston to Nantasket Beach. There have been several instances of people stepping on the third rail without experiencing serious results. They have felt slight shocks, but have suffered no injury.

One man stepped on the charged rail while the standard of the most beautiful of scientific some years that the question of telegraphing without wires, and the results he has already without wires, and the results he has already the standard are so extraordinary that but for

The possibility of accidents at crossings is obviated by this road by covering the rail at these points with some nonconducting substance. In case of longer sections to be protected an overhead wire is used. In the case of the Illinois Central, the only produced by dropping a stone in a produced by dropping a produced by dropping a stone in a produced by dropping a stone in a produced by dropping a produced by drop points needing especial protection are at the Randolph street station and the stations at Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets.

"It is, of course, much cheaper than steam," said a representative of the company, "or the road would not have decided How much cheaper I do not care to say, but it will enable the road to greatly cheapen as well as improve its service. I am inclined to think that a greatly increased service is contemplated, but just to what extent I cannot say. Trains will be run much oftener, but they will not carry as many cars as at present. Three cars will, I think, be the maximum number, and many trains will placed close to the radiator, to fire a pistol be made up of a less number. I do not think and ring a bell. It would, of course, have a regular car.

ANOTHER ROAD IN LINE. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has long had under careful consideration the question of substituting a more economical and efficient power for steam in connection with its heavy suburban service. There has so far been but one power which appears able to even compete on these points with steam, and that is electricity. The company, therefore, has for some time past been endeavoring to ascertain the particular system best suited to its needs, and has at come to the conclusion that some form of trolley will be used.

Suburban travel necessitates such frequent stoppages that the use of steam entails considerable loss, as every time a train run by steam is stopped there is an appreciable loss of power in starting it again. This is not so with electricity, as each car or train only takes so much of the current from the feed wire as it can put to use in propelling itself.
This is one feature which commends it favorably to the railroad company. Again, the absence of smoke and dirt renders electric trains far more pleasant and comfortable than steam cars, particularly on suburban roads, where the constant opening and shutting of the doors invariably fill the cars with dust and cinders.

the trolley system it will employ, standing order is said to have been placed with the Westinghouse company to produce a motor which will give the results re quired. In the meanwhile the company has not been idle at its own shops, and no suggestion will be refused that proves satisfac-

One of the officials of the company said "We are working on the trolley line, for that is conceded to be the proper direction Still, we are not committed to it, and if anyone comes along with a system that will meet our ideas we will accept it. We are trying to find a system that will enable the pany to give continuous service to suburban points, especially to points that com pete with the trolley lines.

ELECTRICITY AS A WATER PURIFIER An interesting experiment has just bee made in Philadelphia with an apparatus for clarifying and purifying water. A long trough was constructed, through which the water, to be purified, ran. In this trough were suspended plates of aluminium, paral-lel with the sides of the trough, three sets of them, one set of plates at each end and one in the center. These plates were thirty-six inches long and six inches wide, and were arranged like the plates of an electric battery, alternately positive and negative. The positive wire of a dynamo ran on one side of the trough and the negative on the other, and the three sets of plates were connected between them, in what is known as "multiple" connection. In other words, the tank, or trough, resembled an electro-plating tank. The dynamo current was of low voltage and passed a current of about twenty amperes through the water. The water was introduced at one end of the tank and flowed between the plates and out of the other end. As the water passed out, a blast of combined air and ozone was forced

The theory of this method is that the electric current in passing between the plates, which are positive and negative, through the water, decomposes a portion of the water, the gases combining with the aluminatum to form the hydrated oxide of alumina. This is the same result as is produced by an alum filter, and it has recently been demonstrated that this freely precipitated hydrate exide of alumina can be better prepared from metallic aluminium than from the sulphate of alumina, as heretofore. The amount of decomposition depends much upon the amount of impurity in the water. This gelatinous hydrate of alumina, as it falls to the bottom, carries down the suspended impurities to the bottom of the tank, and the ascending was of the decomposed water car. ascending gas of the decomposed water carries up the lighter impurities to the surface. The floating seum is caught by a scraper, after each set of plates, which leads it out of the tank; the precipitated deposit is removed by dunging it from the hinged bottom. As the water flows from the floating terms of the stank; tom. As the water flows from the first to the second set of plates it becomes clearer, and at the third set has become comparstively clear. The water used was like the

MAKING THE OZONE. The electrical apparatus consisted of a gen

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. DR BAKING

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adults 40 Years the Standard.

erator of direct current for the tank. The ozone producer was of a more complicated character. It was much like an X ray out-fit. There was first an alternating current generator of 110 volts and three amperes to exciting the primary of a large induction coil which was insulated with oil. In the sec ondary of this coil was a large battery of Leyden jare, the terminals of the secondary being connected to the primary of a second induction coil, immersed in oil, which is said to transform in the ratio of 500 to 1. This combination produces a powerful spark at the terminals of its secondary winding, which was discharged through a glass tub a distance of three feet nine inches. Through this same tube an air pump, run by power, forced condensed air, a portion of which was converted into ozone, and this current of ozone was forced through the water as it left the trough. Samples of the purified water Electricity is soon to be the motive power were taken by the chemist and bateriologist of suburban trains on the Illinois Central for tests as to its purity and freedom from

The claims made for this method are that of plant, operation and maintenance will be ing upon the question of cost were available. Estimates had been made that a 2,000,000apprehended from this source.

This is based upon the experience of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, paratus to determine these points. portant element, is yet an open one. Experiments are being made with the present ap-

TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES.

other foct was on one of the outside thus completing the circuit, but behis other foct was on one of the outside raile, thus completing the circuit, but beyond being tossed to one side of the road and receiving a rather severe shock in his leg he was not injured. The section men have come to regard it with so little fear that they frequently touch it with their feet in fun.

The possibility of accidents at crossings is characted by this road by according the circuit and the control of the sponsorship of some of the leading telescent in London their acceptance might have been appreciably delayed. Marconi says we can telegraph without wires, not only through air, but through solids. This was lately demonstrated to a limited extent in London by Dr. Chunder Bose, a learned Hindoo, who has also been working tric wave is, of course, invisible. Supposing a cork is floating on the surface of the pond at any distance from the place where the stone was dropped. This cork, when the wave reaches it, will bob up and down. Though electric waves cannot be seen, an arrangement has been devised which will indicate their presence as the cork does. This device, which detects and records the pasdevice, which detects and records the pas-sage of the wave, consists of an electric radiator, with three walls of brick and mortar, eighteen inches thick, between them. The electric wave projected penetrated the walls and traversed the distance with sufficient entransmitted a telegraph message. Last Ser tember Marconi made a notable discovery. He was sending electric waves through the air and getting signals at the dis-tance of a mile or thereabouts, when he found that the wave which went to his receiver through the air was also affecting another receiver which he had set up on the other side of the hill. In other words, the waves were going either through or over the hill. Later experiments convinced Marconi that the waves actually went through the hill, which was threequarters of a mile in thickness. This led to the conception and completion of a special apparatus, which is being tested in England nder government supervision. The details of the invention are not yet given to the public, as the transmitter and receiver are not yet patented. The essential leature to the character of the wave produced. For instance, while what are known as Hertz at the end of each year find itself loser, there waves have a very limited penetrative is no wonder that its proprietors conceived the brilliant scheme of quitting the field. can be excited with the same amount of en-ergy as Hertz waves, will penetrate anything now in the state of Nevada canvassing the and everything. These waves have 250,000, 000 vibrations per second. With compara-tively rudimentary apparatus, a message has been transmitted through eight thick nesses of very solid wall over a distance of 100 yeards. The extension of the distance to which messages can be sent is dependent on the practical limitations of th these limitations will permit, even now, of telegraphic messages being sent across a large city, through the houses, for from four to five miles, and Marconi expects, befor ong, to thus transmit dispatches for twenty The whole subject is as yet so start ling as almost to baffle the imagination, but the astounding statement has been made that the Marconi waves, under certain condi-tions, might set up an induced current which would cause a spark, and, of cours in explosion in the magazine of a distant hip. Of all the coast defenses ever dreamed of, the idea of exploding ironclads by elecric waves from the shore at modern cannon

ranges is certainly the most terrible possi bility yet conceived. SMOKE BY ELECTRICITY.

It has been prophesied that at no very listant date it will be possible to dissipat the thickest fog by a charge of electricity that the atmosphere of smoky cities will by the same means be kept clear and bright. On a small scale, a modification of the principle has already been applied by Prof. Oliver Lodge, who precipitated both smoke and dust on the walls inside chimney or flue by static electricity, and now a patent has been taken out in Germany for an apparatus for smoke preven tion by means of wires stretched inside flue or chimney, and rendered incandesce by an electric current. There is no doubt that this extremely simple electrical method will completely consume the plackest smoke possible, but it is at the present time to costly to be commercially profitable. The reason for this is that, ordinarily, every chimney would require its own continuous current dynamo, which would absorb something like fifteen horse-power and possibly more; although, in chemical and other works where intermittent firings are required, one dynamo might possibly be used for several chimneys situated close to the electrical plant. Again, if the speed of the dynamo should be accidentally increased the wire would probably be fused, and a fresh wire would have to be inserted, which would mean loss of time and inconvenience. For a chimney, say, 120 feet high, thick, bare coiled wires (fron, steel or copper), som twenty yards long would be required.

A NEW TELEPHONE FIELD.

The telephone has always been a great help to the medical man. In one busy little town in New England, when any one wants the doctor during his visiting hours the per-son never thinks of sending to his office, but immediately connects with the operator at the central telephone exchange. In a few minutes the central has got on the track of the medico, and the desired information is conveyed to the person who asked for it. In many towns quite a feature of the telephone service is the number of instrument put in temporarily by the advice of the doctor, for service during the time when it is specially imperative that the patient should be free from excitement. This gives the friends of the family the chance of mak ing inquiries without putting either parts to the trouble of a formal call, and is usually very much to the advantage of the patient. But the latest idea in telephone applications comes from Mobile, where the local telephone company is said to have arranged with patrons who are ordered to take medicine at frequent intervals during the night, to call them up on the telephone when it is to call them up on the telephone when it is time to take the dose. The receiver is car-ried to the bed and placed close to the ear of the sleeper, with a call bell of low tones. Another curious point has just been brought out. So many burglaries have been frustrated by the police appearing on the scene at a most inconvenient time for the burglars —in response to a telephone call from the —in response to a telephone call from the inmates of the house—that the first thing a cracksman now does on getting into a house is to cut the telephone wires. This was done in a recent case of housebreaking; but the lady of the house quickly evened up matters by pressing a button at the head of the stairs and instantly lighting every electric lamp in the house. The disgusting publicity which this involved was too much for the feelings of the theres, who forthwith

"The Overland Limited." To Utah in 2916 hours, California in 60% hours via the UNION PACIFIC. This is the fastest and fluest train in the west. Tickets can be obtained at city ticket office

the feelings of the thieves, who forthwith

decamped.

ANOTHER LITTLE STORY.

Saturday Night at Half After Seven O'clock We Will Hold

ANOTHER MARVELOUS SALE

Those Who Helped to Swell the Good-Natured Jam Last Saturday Night Will Come

Agnin. We will sell thousands of yards of colored

price, 314 cents per yard-all silk. 438 boxes of French Imported soap, East man Bros.' celebrated soap and many other well known brands; each box contains 3 cakes. One box only will be sold to each customer. None sold till seven and a half o'clock. One round price, 15 cents per

At linen counter, 84 cloths, measuring 8-10 all linen bleached damask; these will be sold at 98 cents each. We would simply remark that we have never sold ribbons so low, which may be understood to mean that you have never

seen anywhere ribbons of equal quality sold The manufacturers of most of the scar offered failed in business. No loss to at these absurd prices. A gain to you which you will not be slow to appreciate.

What about the cloths, you ask? Well, they are an odd lot of William Liddell & Co.'s goods. We have no naps to match.

shamrock. You have been reading about the Dingley tariff bill. Examine these cloths and wait for the new tariff. An object leson that you will understand Let us advise being on hand promptly at

Cost much more to make in the land of the

No part of these lots sold before at an The goods will be sold in different aisle to avoid if possible a repetition of last week's

ORCHARD & WILHELM.

terrible crush.
THOMAS KILPATRICK & CO.

Mattings for Everbody at Most Any Price. Nearly a cargo of new mattings to be sold

t prices as low as the goods are whole-Heavy China mattings, jointless, 25c and 0c quality, 18c. Japanese Pagoda matting, plain and fig-

ured, 40c and 50c quality, 25c. Cocoa door mats, 25c. Japanese matting rugs, 3x6 feet, only \$1.00

7-6x10-6 matting room rugs, \$7.50. ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.

A FAMOUS LOTTERY.

Old Louisiana, Transferred

Handuras, About to Close. The Louisiana lottery, which has been in existence in Honduras since the summer of 1892, is about to go out of business. The scheme of conducting a lottery in that country, relates the Louisville Times, has been far from remunerative. In fact, if the reports of one of its officers are to be believed, the losses have been so great as to warrant the instant dissolution of the corporation. It seems that the Honduras government has been exorbitant in its taxes, while at the same time its citizens have insisted that nore prizes be distributed than characterized the affairs of the institution when it had its

home in New Orleans. sentiments of the commonwealth, with the end in view of submitting the question of establishing a lottery there under the Orleans, that he thinks there will be no difficulty in accomplishing the desired purpose—that is, a constitutional provision permitting a lottery, to have a twenty-five years' lease of life, at some point in that least reach reaches. ack rabbit section.

This same lottery has been the means of making millionaires of more than ten per-sons whose names are well known in the south and in New York since the gambling shop was located near the St. Charles hotel in New Orleans thirty-two years ago. Its rojectors arrived at Baton Rouge, the capital f Louislana, during the sitting of the carpetbag constitutional convention, soon after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. They difficulty in having a charter for the ottery injected into the constitution, and thus it became one of the state's organic laws. Its license was limited to twenty-five years and the cost of obtaining it did no exceed \$20,000. It was the cheapest concession that was ever granted. Colonel C Harrison Parker, now tax collector of New Orleans, said some months ago that the net revenue derived from the lottery during its New Orleans existence exceeded \$1,500,000 every quarter, thus making the grand total profits more than \$150,000,000. This immense sum was divided among the late John A. Morris, A. A. Baldwin, Charles Howard, Andrew Hero, Antonio Herwig, ex-Governor Warmouth, M. A. Daupbin and one or two others. During the last days of the lottery most of the stock was owned or controlled by these men or their heirs. They started in with but a few dollars and their venture made them fabulously rich. As a money-making scheme it stands out boldly as the most successful of all corporations in the history of modern times. history of modern times.

Wants Her Husband Located. Chief Sigwart has received a letter from the wife of Scott Bailey, formerly a resi lent of Richmond, Va., though now missing, to the effect that she thinks her husband is somewhere in this vicinity and that she would like to have him located. Bailey left home December 1, 1895. He was last heard from at Cripple Creek, where it was re-ported that he had died. This statement his wife dishellayer.

Homeseckers' Exentsion. On Tuesday, April 6, the Missourl Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets at very low rates to certain points in the south, southwest and southeast. Stop-overs allowed on the going journey. For informa-tion, land folders, pamphlets, etc., call or address con.pany's office, 13th and Farnam, or depot, 15th and Webster streets, Omaha, Neb. T. F. GODFREY, P. and T. A.

J. O. PHILLIPPI, A. G. F. and P. A. Six-Thirty P. M. Train. of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.
Best service,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, Dining car. City office: 1504 Farnam.

You Can Set Your Watch By the Burlington's "Denver Limited," it's

Leaves Omaha, 4:35 p. m. exactly.
Arrives at Denver, 7:15 a. m. exactly.
Nearly two hours faster than any other
train from Omaha to Colerado. Sleepers, chair cars, diner. Tickets and berths at 1502 Farnam St.

DIED.

WILLETT-Harris T., March 31, 1297, at his late residence, 2415 Binney street, aged 59 years, 7 months. Funeral Saturday, April 3, 1 o'clock p. m. Interment Forest Lawn

cemetery.

WESTON-John T., April 1, 1897, aged 48
years, 29 days. Funeral from residence,
2815 Calffornia street, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Sunday April 4, 1897, Member of North
Omaha lodge No. 159, A. O. U. W. and
Maple camp No. 945, Modern Woodmen of
America. Interment, Prospect Hill cemetery. Friends invited.

Creston, Iowa, papers please copy.

JOHNSON-Arthur, of Johnson Bros., con-

Creston, Iowa, papers please copy.
JOHNSON—Arthur, of Johnson Bros., centractors, April 1, 1897, at St. Louis, Mo.
The remains will be brought to Omaha
for interment. Funeral services Sunday,
April 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of Harry Johnson, 1138 South 36th
avenue. Interment Forest Lawn cenetery. BRINN-James L., April 2, aged 53 years, formerly of London county, Virginia, Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday, April 4.

Bargains from Etyl & Walker Stock. The immense stock bought from Ely & Walker, after their million dollar fire comprises the very latest styles in wash goods, dress goods and fine linens. Unable to store the goods, as their warehouses were destroyed by the fire, Ety & Walker made over all their import and domestic orders then in transit to them at a fraction of their cost. The low spot cash price we paid enables us to give our customers the grandest bargains in fine, new seasonable goods that

have ever been put on gale.

SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 1,000 dozen of men's colored bosom shirts from the Ely & Walker stock of St. Louis; these goods were saved from the fire, are all fresh goods, elegant patterns and pur-chased by us at about 25c on the dollar; these shirts are worth \$1.00 and \$1.50 each; on sale

at 50c.
500 dozen men's fancy laundered shirts,
Garner's percales, new patterns, collars attached or detached, 75c each, worth \$1.00 to
of them, the "Jewel," is a small removed. satin ribbons in numbers 7, 9 and 12 at one dozen men's band bows and club

regular 50c quality, go at 29c. 100 dozen men's night shirts, 39c, worth

50 dozen men's suspenders, regular 500

uality, go at 25c per pair.

BIG SPECIAL SALE ON MEN'S HATS. Men's fine fur fedora hats; the same others sell at \$1.00; at Hayden's for 65c. At 95c and \$1.00 we show a regular \$1.50 hat; stylish and becoming. The Duniap and Yeoman style hats at \$1.50; never sold at less than \$3.00.

All the \$5.00 bats at \$3.00.

SATURDAY'S GREAT BARGAINS. \$5,000.00 worth stamped linens and tinted goods at less than 50c on the dollar, includgoods at less than 50c on the dollar, including stamped linen, tumbler doylies 1c each; 7-inch doylies at 234c, 9 and 12-inch doylies at 5c; all tinted goods same sizes and same titan calf 'n wine with black edges and titan calf 'n wine with black edges and beels. The "Bulldog" is in all kinds of the control of the most attractive of which how-

500 cartoons of fancy ribbons worth 25e to 50c, all go at 15c yard. Spool cotton, 6c dozen. Fancy shell hairpins, worth 15c dozen, at

only 6 to a customer.

SPECIAL SALE IN CLOAK DEPARTMENT here Ladies' silk capes, trimmed in lace, jet and satin ribbon, lined with taffeta silk, worth \$5.00, at \$2.98. Ladics' jackets in all the new shades of an, velvet inlaid collar, lined throughout Ladles' jacket suits, new style skirts, jacket, silk lined throughout, at \$7.50, worth \$12.00. with handsome changeable silk, at \$4.98

SELLING LEHMANN'S WALL PAPER. Such big values in elegant wall papers and decorations have never been given. All the high grade paper handled by Lehmann at 1/4 to 1/4 his prices

BASEMENT SPECIALS SATURDAY. Compressed yeast, Ic cake. Country but-ter, 8 and 10c. Wisconsin cheese, 5c. Gilt edge creamery, 14c. Choice family whiteter, 8 and 10c. Viscoline family white-edge creamery, 14c. Choice family white-fish, 3½c. Best Ohio Swies cheese, 10c. Pic-nic hams 6c. Best soda and oyster crack-ers, 5c. 3 lb. pails best lard, 17½c. Best package mince meat, 5c. Cape Cod cranberries, 5c quart.

HAYDEN BROS. MEXICO'S RULER.

Sketch of the Romantic Military Career of President Diag.

In his third paper in Harper's Magazine on "The Awakening of a Nation" (Mexico) Mr. Charles F. Lummis gives a vigorous sketch of the romantic military career of General Porfirio Diaz and his remarkable history as president of the Mexican republic. Mr. Lum-mis quotes Diaz as declaring of his political achievement in lifting Mexico from intermittent anarchy to its oresent peace:
"It needed something of the strong hand

(la mano dura). But every year it could relax. Now, though there are some who do not love Porfirio, all love peace. So the fist is wide open. There is full liberty-free schools, free ballot, free press. They may lo what they will so they do not fire a gun

"Here," declares Mr. Lummis, "is the key note of modern Mexico-a 'dictatorship' which has spent ungrudgingly its blood and end in view of submitting the question of establishing a lottery there under the auspices of the government to the people at the next general election. Dan Stuart, it is whispered about, is the agent of the lottery, and, as the story further goes, has written to the projectors, who are now at New Orleans, that he thinks there will be reconcurred. Which came to Mexico in the first years of the conquest. The mother of the conquest. The mother of the future president was, however, of aboriginal blood, her grandmother having been a Mexteca. The young Diaz's career was foreshadowed. however, when he attracted the attention and became in a sense the protege of the great

Zapotec, Juarez, then governor of the state. Mr. Lummis further says: "His first taste of war was under Herrera, in revolt against the usurper Santa Anna. In the plebiscite Diaz was the only student who dared walk up to the tables and sign against the tyrant, and for this audacity he had to fly for his life. In the revolution which ended in the expulsion of that strange which ended in the expulsion of that strange cross of ass and wolf whom one of the most naive of Mexican folk songs celebrates "La pata de Sant' Anna," young Diaz be-came jefe politico (mayor) of Ixtlan. In this hamlet was the first fair scope for the military bent which had been visible even in his childhood. He drilled the half-naked ndians of his jefatura on Sundays, holding them by dances, a gymnasium and the like artifices until he had a really valuable militia. When Garcia "pronounced" in Oaxaca the boy mayor of Ixtian marched on that capital with his aborigines and in-duced the usurper to "take it back," and upon Garcia's renewal of the pronunciamento Diaz returned and took the city, and the small despot fled. For this service Diaz refused the pay proffered him. A little later he resigned his post as mayor to become captain in the National guard at less than half the pay, and won his first laurels in crushing the rebellion of Jamiltepec." It is unnecessary to recapitulate the pic-uresque coreer of Diaz. Mr. Lummis says that it "reads rather like a chapter from the Crusades than like anything we can realize as modern American. Probably no other

ruler since the Lion Heart has run quite such a gamut. Hero of more than fifty batles -- and not by heliograph, but at the head men-ablaze with decorations when n full dress, but not enough medals to cover one apiece the scars that earned them; leader of desperate charges and defender of forlorn hopes; half a dozen times prisoner and as often escaping by the narrowest hazards; forty years in service, and almost all of it uphill on grades that might have daunted Sisyphus—it is a wonderful story between the orphan boy of Oaxaca and the head of modern Mexico."

Attention, M. W. of A. A special meeting of the members of Maple camp, No. 945, will be held at Neighbor Schroeder's, 2414 Cuming street, to arrange or attending the funeral of our deceased leighbor Weston.

Funeral notices in Sunday papers, BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

THE FOOD THAT MAN NEEDS. A Wise Combination Necessary Keep the Body in Order.

"As in the daily wear and tear of life

great deal of the substance of a man's body is used up, it is absolutely necessary that the repair to the body be carefully and systematically looked after," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Then, too, man must create heat and force, according to the climate in which he lives and the ocupation he follows. A wise combination of

food is, therefore, necessary to keep the body in working order. In cold weather we need a larger amount of carbonaceous foods -fats, sugars and starches-than we do in summer. In the hot climates and during the hot months fruit and green vegetables, containing the salts necessary to keep the blood in good condition, should be used freely. According to our method of living in this country we should take about two parts of repair food, such as meat, eggs, milk, cheese or, in the vegetable kingdom, the old peas, beans and lentits, to three parts of carbonaceous food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, butter, cream and fats of all kinds. Then we must have a certain amount of bulky or watery vegetables, such as tuce, spinach, cabbage, onlons and also the fruits. In making out a daily ration we should have at the beginning of the meal some light dish that may be taken slowly, to orepare the stomach for the food that is to follow, then a mest or its equivalent. With beef we should serve potatoes; with mutton, rice. With chickens, either rice or potatoes."

In 1859 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs. Asthma, and Bronchitis has MEN'S SHOE STYLES.

A Look at the Newest and Best Styles Seen at Cartwright's. The gentlemen will have a great variety f toe shapes to choose from this spring in the way of shoes. Few dealers will try to carry them all, although Omaha will be well supplied by T. P. Cartwright & Co., who certainly have not only every toe style, but color and kind of shoe for men's spring wear in existence.

house is made on two of the most popular lasts—the Nicholas, sometimes called the "Dollar" toe, because of its resemblance to the coin, is a very comfortable last. The other too is the Empire, or razor toe, which is after all the choice of young men, and because of its natty appearance always will be in great popularity. These \$3.00 lasts come in tan, brown and wine Russit calf

Even in the new \$3.00 shoe shown by this

from the razor, and will prove a very swell house ties, worth 25c to 50c each; choice affair for young men's wear. The "cadet" toe is meant for the older brother, who 100 dozen men's unlaundered shirts, our wants a toe a little bit wider, with fashion's lines just as gracefully drawn. that any foot will be easily fitted. lasts are made up in either ox blood Russia, or brown Russia, with black soles and heels; also in brown and black vici.

Gentlemen who would pay \$5.00 will find three brands of new shapes to choose from in the "College," "Beacon" and new "Bulldog. The two former are very much alike at firs glance, but the "College" last is so con-structed that the ball of the foot rests in a sort of sunken place in the sole, the last being properly "wooded" to insure the shoe keeping its shape and not hanging over the outside of the sole, as is so noticeable in

ever, is the new brown shade of Titan calf.
T. P. Cartwright & Co. bring out their tan Fancy shell hairpins, worth 15c dozen, at 5c. One lot ladies' pure linen hemstitched for men. The artistic shoemaking in this handkerchiefs, very finest quality, only 5c; shoe has surely never been equaled. The many variations of the "Bulldog" tee are here given full swing, the extreme, the medium, the narrow, the wide and just buildog; every shape new to the maker is the predominant feature of this most nobby and fashionable shoe. Purchasers of shoes priced at \$5.00 or more

are presented with a silver mounted cane which is a very handsome souvenir.

WEARY OF HIS HUMOR.

Mrs. Van Derstadt's Objections to Her Husband's Merriment.

The American people appreciate humor more highly than any other people on earth. In the most serious business transactions a flavor of humor is likely to crop out, in an unexpected way, at any period of the negotiations. So well known is this fact, observes the Washington Post, that a little joke inserted in a sedate conversation is not taken amiss, but is accepted as a fitting excursion from the domain of the practical to the realm of fancy. It has been often asserted that women have not the humorous faculty well developed, but there are exceptions.

Many women enjoy a joke as fully as do
the opposite sex, and their keen delight in good joke is as spontaneous and natural as that of the most appreciative male. Mrs. Van Derstadt of Paterson, N. J., is one of the women who enjoy a joke. Her

husband has contracted a habit of imprisoning her in a large bureau drawer. He bored holes in the back of the bureau to permit the passage of air, and when his rollicking mood came on he would place his wife in the large bureau drawer and lock it. When the mood was lasting he would keep her in the drawer as long as five hours on a stretch. The frequency of these humorous manifestations became annoying to Mrs. Van Der-stadt. She entered into the spirit of the joke with great enthusiasm at first, and en-joyed the imprisonment, or at any rate tolerated it, but five hours is a long time when a bureau drawer is the limit of space, and she finally concluded that the joke was being

carried too far One hour or two hours was funny enough, but when the time was extended to five other, the occupancy of the bureau drawer became something in the nature of a steady job. Mrs. Van Derstadt had her spouse up before a justice and related her experiences. She said she was not of a quarrelsome nature and was disposed to look with leniency upon her husband's humorous proclivities, but she liked to call on her friends now and then, and when she was shut up in the bureau drawer for five hours at a time, with only brief intermissions between the acts, her social obligations were unfulfilled and her field of usefulness narrowed to an infinitesimal area. She did not want Mr. Van Derstadt punished. All she wanted was slight restraint of his exuberance. olemnly promised to discontinue his cabinet

performance and was allowed by the magistrate to go. Another slander is thus disposed of and oman advanced one more notch. As an appreciator of humor Mrs. Van Derstad akes front rank. She encouraged the display of humor on the part of her husband cheerful acquiescence in his bureau cheme and snuggled into the drawer with out a word of protest. It was only when the occasions of imprisonment multiplied and progressed in a geometrical ratio that she objected, and then, not because the fun of performance had lost its attraction, but be cause of the encroachment on her time had to receive callers and return calls and attend to many other domestic duties, and, though it was possible to receive calls while confined in the bureau drawer, it was im-possible to return them under such condiions. Had there been any way of overcoming the latter difficulty it is probable that Mrs. Van Derstadt would have continued to submit to the bureau drawer imprisonment indefinitely. But, failing to overcome this difficulty, she had to resort to repressing Mr. Van Derstadt's excessive humor. It's all right now and jest can find expression in other channels.

THIS DEVIOUS LANGUAGE.

its Peculiar Twists as Interpreted b a Continental German.

An American in London had some business to transact recently with a German whom he had never seen, relates the New York Sun. It was agreed by letter that the American should go to the town in Germany where his correspondent lived and that the German should meet him at the railroad station. A telegram was to be sent by the American notifying the German as to the day and hour of his coming and the train, and telling the German how to recognize the

The telegram was sent and received. The German got out his English-German dic tionary and carefully translated the tele gram, and then he grew wild with despair He rushed out among his friends, exclaim ing: "How am I to recognize a man who is tall, and short, and fat, with money in his hat?"

"Tall, and short, and fat, with money in his hat!" cried his friends. "No one can identify such a person." So the German went from one to another, asking the same question, until the train was "How shall I know him?" the German

wailed as he made his way to the station. "Tall and short and—" he was repeating to another friend in the station, when the friend interrupted him. "Let me see the teleinterrupted him. "Let me see the tele-gram," he said. The German produced it, ind the puzzling part read; "Look for a man who is tall, a little stout, with a checked cap."

The friend translated it properly, and the

German had no difficulty in picking out the American among the incoming passengers. Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co.

Chicago, and get a free simple box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vege-table. They do not weaken by their action but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Kuhn & Co., druggists.

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GEN. SHERMAN AS A MATCHMAKER Correspondence Concerning ar

Affair of the Heart. Among some unpublished letters by General Sherman in "McClure's" is a correspondence which he had with a young lady who, while a school girl, got into correspondence with an officer of the regular irmy. Although this was simply friendly, her father put an end to it. Some time later, the young lady, desirous to know whether her correspondent was a victim of the Custer massacre, addressed a letter to General Sherman on the subject to which he eplied. She then wrote to the general, tell ng him of the nature of the correspond

vered as follows:
"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C. May 17, 1879.—Miss—, My Dear Young Lady: Your letter of the 11th convinces me that you are a good girl, with a pure heart and soul—one of the most precious beings on earth—and that you should nurse a tender passion, unseen, unknown to its object, is not right. You may confide in me, because I am not only a father and grandfather, but stand in the relation of father of the whole army.

nce. In a few days General Sherman ans-

"Lieutenant - is unmarried, of a goo military record excellent habits, and respected by his army associates. I do not recall him personally to memory, but one of his brother officers was here this morning of whom I inquired, without his dreaming of my reason. He is at Fort —, Cal., a lonely place, where he must dream of just such a girl as I suppose you to be. He mus be about — years old—a little too old for you—but still with a good long life yet before him; and if in your dreams you think of him, and are willing to renew your old acquaintance, tell me so in the purest con-fidence of a child, and I can let him know, without in the least compromising your maiden delicacy, that he ought—now that you are no longer a girl, but a woman, cahours, and the occasions encroached on each other, the occupancy of the bureau drawer heart and interests, and that he is at liberty-to seek of your father the right to renew a correspondence which was broken off most properly by him. In my judg-ment this may be done, and it may release two worthy souls from a thraidom which neither can break without the mediation of a prudent friend.

"To me you can write with absolute confidence. Truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN."

To this the young lady replied five days later, namely, on May 22, in a letter which is no longer preserved; and thereupon General Sherman wrote her again, as follows: "HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TUNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. May 26, 1879.—Miss — My Dear Youn, Lady: Yours of the 22d is received, and will write to —, without in the remotes degree compromising your dignity or maider modesty. Your feelings are pure and natural and you need have no uneasiness at all. L ne know all the facts, and I will be the riend of all. Tell me your age, and i ossible send me photograph, so that of the searing from —— I may advize you.

"It is not fair that he should be alon away out in the mountains of California

when a pure young girl is treasuring th memory of his former kindness, if not sigh ing for some response to the appeal of a lov ing heart. It is not right—there should be some conclusion. "That sweet hope that lie buried to human eyes' must have some realization, or be suppressed. With you it may be the love of a vision, and who knows but he too is sighing for the object of hi youthful dream? I cannot bear the though of such a girl adoring at the shrine of ohotograph when the living man is within easy reach. Should his answer to my lette be what I expect, I shall insigt on his apply ing by letter to your father for the privilege of coming to you, when you must do the rest. Of course you are passionately in love with him now. I think your father knows as much, only he cannot reveal the secret to the object. I can—and will; not as strong as I state it here, but enough to learn his feelings, and will then write you again. Remember, this is all I promise again. Relief of the control of the out of the many clever fellows that must be within the reach of your acquaintance I sometimes laugh at the many confidences of this sort which reach me officially. Truly etc. W. T. SHERMAN."

Licutenant — married somebody else, and

the general notes in a later letter that his fair correspondent "took things philosophi-cally."

WILL LIVE IN BRONZE.

Statue of the Black Engle to Adoru a Chiengo Park. St. Gaudene' equestrian statue of Genera

John A. Logan in the Lake Front park a the foot of Eldredge court will be unveiled July 22, says the Chicago Record. The work of the noted sculptor is now being cast in bronze in New York, and in a short time th South Park commissioners will begin to build the foundation on which the immense figure will rest. Last Friday night Mrs. John A. Logan in Washington set the date for the unveiling of the statue. She selected July 22 in commemoration of the day when General son's corps before Atlanta after the death of that officer. Logan took command of General McPher-

The survivors of the famous 103 members of the Illinois legislature who stood together for sixteen weeks until the deadlock was broken and General Logan was elected United States senator will attend the un-veiling ceremonies. These men have formed an association, of which Senator William E. Mason, who took an important part in that famous penatorial fight which placed General Logan in the senate, is president, and he and Senator Cullom, who was Senator La-gan's colleague in the senate, will be two of those who will deliver addresses July 22. All of the veterans who wear the miniature "black knapsacks" to show that they fought under the "Black Eagle of Illine's" will be special guests of honor on that occasion, and it is designed to give the event a national as well as a state and local importance by having distinguished men from all parts of the country participate in the ceremonies. The statue, which, according to the act of the legislature, is to mark the last recting place of both General and Mrs. Logan, is of heroic size, and has been pronounced by Mrs.

as it may seem, the cheapest wheel is the most expensive. A Sterling, or, in other words, a

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Logan to be full of life and an excellent counterfeit of her husband. Judge Richard S. Tuthill, who has seen the clay model, says it is a masterplace, and he believes the bronze cast will be one of the finest equestrian statues in the world. Mr. St. Gaudens

is said to consider it his masterpiece.

The statue represents General Logan, batless, seated on a horse, which paws at the
ground impatiently, while his rider with
difficulty restrains him from plunging for-The original of the bronze horse be longs to General Logan's son, best known in Chicago as "Manning" Logan. He sent the animal to Mr. St. Gaudens from his stock farm in Andrews, O., and the sculptor put it In his studio to use as a model.

When in position the statue will be forty feet high. Meade, McKim & White of New York, architects, are now at work on the plans for the pedestal, which will cost \$10,-000. The state legislature, immediately after the death of General Logan, appropriated \$50,000 for the statue, and \$5,000 was

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